The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,826.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Forty-two.

The Bombay Gazette.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.
Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 .....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousins, will be despatched to Liverpool, on or about 7th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 24th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain D. Reynolds, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th December 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Torrey, 1,730 tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez.....£ 36
Port Said..... 36 } Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Liverpool..... 50

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

FOR ADEN, HODEIDA, AND JEDDAH.

THE Steamer NEERA, 2,500 tons, will sail for the above Ports on or about 26th December. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th November 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and ALEXANDRIA (in case of need) and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 8
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th February 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th December 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Bouzan, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£5	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	35	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	With Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Ambulated Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Mandi.
1 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
4 " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account of underwriter, per Ship Chatham from China—

C S—A T—1-1 Bale new fine Canton Raw Silk, No. 1.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, &c., at No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plat-dware, such as a set of 5 Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Stands, Tea Set, Ice Pitcher, Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c.; handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, 2 round Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Dining-or con Chairs, Plated and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Teapoys, Whatnot, Circular, Pier, Sofa and Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by John Broadwood and Sons, rich Brussel's Carpets, plated single and 4-light hanging Argand Lamps, first-rate Engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsome Vases, an American 8-day Clock, Hatstands, Blackwood and Iron Four-post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 22nd December 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

STEAM TO TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamer THETIS, 1,200 tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 20th January. Rate of Fare for Cabin Passengers £40, including food and table wine. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Austrian Lloyd's Agents.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 22nd December 1870.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—Consignees of CARGO, per B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. ARABIA, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY without delay.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOXING NIGHT!

THEATRE ROYAL.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
DRAMATIC SEASON,
ON MONDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

FRESH FACES!
NEW PIECES!!

Craven's Great Serio-Comic Drama
"MILKY WHITE,"
AND
Maddison Morton's last Farce,
"A CAPITAL MATCH."

FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILL.

Secure Seats early at SOUNDY'S for MONDAY NIGHT, 26th December.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the MEMBERS and FRIENDS of the above Society will be HELD in the School-house, Byculla, on FRIDAY the 23rd inst., at 4-45 P.M., when PRIZES will be DISTRIBUTED to the PUPILS in the Society's Schools.

All who are interested in Education are invited to attend.

D. C. BOYD, J. PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 21st December 1870.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Society will be HELD on WEDNESDAY the 25th January 1871, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Society, No. 25, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Final Report of the Liquidators and the Final Statement of Accounts, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

2nd.—To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a trifling sum in Cash in the hands of the Liquidators, being the surplus appearing in such Accounts after payment of the Debts, Distributions, and Charges, and making provision for the Contingent Charges in such Accounts contained.

3rd.—To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Society are fairly and fully wound up.

4th.—To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers, and Papers of this Society should be deposited, and on what conditions, if any.

5th.—To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

भीमजी पऱ्शोतम,
BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM,
For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th December 1870.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Messrs. GEO. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform their Constituents, they will REMOVE from No. 24 to No. 30, Meadow Street, on 1st January 1871.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

CALICUT FAMILY HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is conveniently situated about 200 yards from the Beach, close to the Malabar New Club House, and within an easy distance of the Custom House and Fort.

TERMS MODERATE.

Transit for Beypore, Cannanore, and Wynaad, can be had at Reasonable Rates.

Under charge of JOSEPH MULLIAPEN, late Butler Malabar Club.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately vacated by the Delhi and London Bank, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co. For rent and further particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1870.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

		Cash.		Credit.	
No. 1 Size CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine..... per 1,000	Rs.	80	0	Rs.	88 0
No. 1 " HABANOS ..... "	"	84	0	"	92 0
No. 2 " CORTADOS ..... "	"	43	0	"	48 0
No. 2 " HABANOS ..... "	"	45	0	"	50 0
No. 3 " CAVITE BRAND ... "	"	48	0	"	54 0
No. 2 " Do. do. in boxes of 200...per box		12	0		14 0
No. 3 " CORTADOS ..... "	1,000	40	0		45 0

Of the above: CLARO are light and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere:—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125 ..... per box	"	21	8	24 0
LONDRES CLARO, do.	"	10	0	11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO, do.	"	21	8	24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER, do.	"	18	0	20 0
VEGUROS, do. (expected shortly) ...	"	21	8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general Information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings sterling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The P. and O. AMATEURS beg leave to intimate to their Friends and the Public, that they will give an ENTERTAINMENT (*a la* CHRISTY'S) in the Hall P. & O. Building, Mazagon, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 22nd instant, under the patronage of the Superintendent.

SONGS WITH CHORUS.
SOLOS.

To conclude with the Entertaining and Laughable Farce, entitled
THE QUACK DOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 2
Back do. ..... " 1

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SMALE and BROWN, P. & O. Dockyard, and at the Doors.

Doors will be open at half past 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,
PROFESSOR OF PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

NOTICE to RATE-PAYERS.—Orders have been issued to ENFORCE PAYMENT, by DISTRAINT, of all Municipal Bills remaining UNPAID on CHRISTMAS DAY, the 25th December 1870.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 13th December 1870.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of GANZA REVENUE in the Town and Island of Bombay, for one year, from the 1st January 1871.

Tenders will be received up to Noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at the Office of the undersigned.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner of Customs' Office.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 20th December 1870.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 3rd January 1871, at 2 P.M., at the Government Reclamation Work Yard, Moody Bay, Two Pairs of small highly-finished OSCILLATING ENGINES with BOILERS, &c., Percussion Cap Machinery, Shafting, &c., intended for Theodore, late Emperor of Abyssinia; also a lot of Old Copper, Firewood, &c.

Catalogues, and any further information, may be obtained from the undersigned.

F. R. WILSON,
Storekeeper, Government Reclamation Works.

Elphinstone Bunder, 20th December 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY the 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, PASSENGERS' and HORSES', issued from all Stations to all Stations, from 22ND DECEMBER to 5TH JANUARY, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins of Ahmedabad and the Sports of Gujerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS—INCREASE OF THIRD CLASS FARES.

On and after 1st January, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS, between SURAT and AHMEDABAD and SABURMUTTEE, will be slightly ALTERED and ACCELERATED.

The Up and Down Mails will stop at Wasad and Palghur.

The Third-Class Fares by the Mail Trains will be increased from Three to Four Pies per Mile. Third-Class Fares by all other Trains will remain Three Pies per Mile as at present.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LASHING BALES PRESSED by this Company during 1871.

Each Press to be supplied with Seventeen experienced and expert Men, and Tenders to be left at the Company's Office on or before FRIDAY next, the 23rd instant, and to be endorsed as "Tenders for supply of Lashers."

By order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1870.

THE KUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on MONDAY the 19th February 1871, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business:—

To receive the final statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a Resolution that this Association be finally wound up.

To pass a Resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited and with whom the books and vouchers of the Association should be kept and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
GURSONDASS NENSEE, } Liquidators of the Kutch Financial Association (Limited.)

Bombay, 19th November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 9th and 23rd December 1870, and 6th and 20th January 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN; 14th and 28th December 1870, and 11th and 25th January 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 7th and 21st December 1870 and 4th, 7th, 8th January 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 7th December 1870, and 4th January 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 23rd December 1870, and 20th January 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakol, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore), and Cawar, 13th and 27th December 1870, and 10th and 24th January 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 6th and 20th December 1870, and 3rd, 17th and 31st January 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December 1870 and 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbass, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 12th and 26th December 1870, and 9th and 23rd January 1871.

FOR MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 3rd and 31st December 1870, and 28th January 1871.

Managing Agents.....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras .....Messrs. BINNY & Co.

NOTICES.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.
1, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dressmaking, Wedding and Mourning Orders, completed on the shortest notice with the greatest care and punctuality.

"Ladies' own Materials" made up!

CHRISTMAS STOCK.
IN ALL VARIETY JUST RECEIVED.
Specially selected, Inspection invited, Charges moderate.
Outstation Orders expeditiously executed.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messrs. Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts			9 0
BADHAM'S	"	Silk and Wool.....	9 8
BADHAM'S	"	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	"	French Colored Shirts ..	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	"	White Shirts.....	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	"	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	"	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	"	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	"	All Wool Sleeping Suits...	18 0
BADHAM'S	"	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	"	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—

Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 13 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 7 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Gambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Sensible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Dresses, Tarlatan, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 23 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs 7 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.

Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 37 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.

Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 60, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 30 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 5, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready-made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Brid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND and Spinning shares remain quiet. Inquiries for Hydraulic Press shares at Rs. 2,600.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102½
3,750	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,625	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all		Fras. Land & Pier Co. Ld	154
750	2,000	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,908	4,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	255
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	10 5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	715
250	2,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	20 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	550
500	1,250	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	2,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,200
200	2,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
5,000	500	2,500	120 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	575
2,000	400	350	35 p.c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	370
125	3,000	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
250	1,000	750	75 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,100
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,230
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.*	Alliance Spinning	2,450
100	3,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
750	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	975
1500	150	450	...	Bronch Mills	250
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,300
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,700
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,055
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,150
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
800	1,000	800	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
3,000	500	all	25 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	380

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
...	500	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay
	15	19½	...	Do. China
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
	...	...	...	East India Bank's
	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	65
	3,500	2,45	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	4 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documts.	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	20 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	20 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1856-57	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cen
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 105-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—17TH DECEMBER 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-12 to 97-14, or 2-4 to 2-2 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 117, exclusive of the dividend.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares at Rs. 630.

Equitable Coal Co's shares at Rs. 225.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, large numbers, at Rs. 43.

R. Scott Thomson & Co.'s shares 2 at Rs. 215 each, exclusive of the dividend.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 205.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 21.

Holland, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Belgaum.

Shaw, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Hingolee.

Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Jubulpur.

Maurice, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, from Jhansie.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Jackson, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Gatacre, Captain, 23rd Regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.

Edwards, Barrack Master, Barrack Department, on duty, to Nusserabad.

Wetherel, Ensign, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Neemuch.

Blakeney, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Neemuch.

Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Khundwa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 17th December 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 249, 27th April 1870, Lieutenant C. A. Owen is directed to join the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, as early as practicable.

The Commander-in-Chief having received the sanction of Government to the publication of a revised Code of Regulations for Native Army Schools, copies of the same will be distributed to corps and detachments for future guidance.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

23rd Regiment N. I.—Captain J. Gatacre, Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. U. A. Finch, R.E., Executive Engineer P. W. D., on 10th Dec. 1870.

Major R. Mallaby, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, on 10th December.

Captain T. F. Strong, Staff Corps, Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.; Lieutenant M. J. Macartney, R.E.; Ensign T. Glover, Medical Store Department.

Lieutenant C. F. L. Way, Wing Subaltern 13th N. I., officiated as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant W. Scott as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties, from the 8th to 9th October 1870.

Lieutenant C. F. L. Way, Wing Subaltern, officiated as Wing Officer in additions to his own duties from the 10th October to the 3rd December 1870.

8th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 7th December, appointing Captain H. Gardiner, to officiate as Quartermaster.

12th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 3rd December, making the following arrangements with effect from the 4th instant in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Champion proceeding on furlough—Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Scott, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant.

Lieut. C. F. T. Way, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant W. Scott as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. H. Artillery.—Captain H. W. Stockley (E Brigade) from 8th November 1870 to 7th November 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

Captain J. T. Blenkinsen (18th Brigade) from 8th November 1 70 to 7th May 1871, to England, on medical certificate.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant A. Fowkes, to Combay, from date of departure for one month on medical certificate to Europe.

59th Foot.—Ensign W. Fulton, to England, from date of departure for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST DECEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 11s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Hyraboloa & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£4 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
China ,, ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 0 to 2 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 charges	and Calcutta Port
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Ismail	Jones	Calcutta, Nov. 21.
	Green Jacket	Krogh	Liverpool, Aug. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Oliver Cromwell	Harwood	Galle.
	Chatham	Roe	Zanzibar.
	Pluto (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Ores2e (s)	Marinovich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Behar, Blake, to China, &c.

Ship Mount Royal, Wilmarth, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load on the 20th instant:—

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Neera, to Aden and Jeddah.

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Coast and Calcutta.

Ship Evening Star, to Jeddah.

Brig Tharyate Lutchmy, to Tuticorin.

The steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17 Coimbatore ..... Houston ..... Liverpool, Aug. 16.

Dec. 18 Buckinghamshire ..... Dain ..... Liverpool, Aug. 30.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 17 Punjaub ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST DECEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Tagus (s), 5 cases coffee cleaning machine, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 2 cases post paper, and 47 cases foolscap paper, Volkart Brothers; 163 bales printing paper, 70 cases foolscap paper, and 90 cases post paper, Volkart Brothers; 1 case cocoa, Boulton & Co.; 7 cases snuff boxes, 2 cases scissors, and 1 case dressing combs, John S. Elmore & Co.

Hawarden Castle, 603 casks Portland cement; Ewart, Latham & Co.

Canning, 1 case monuments, P. Hamilton; 1,560 kegs paints, Merwanjee & Co; 166 cases sherry, Merwanjee & Co.; 3,140 British bar iron, Merwanjee & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timsah (s), 6 cases brass wire, Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee; 2 cases machinery, Crumchund Premchund.

Wennington, 68 packages glassware, Mahomed Jetta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Historian (s), 143 bales cotton, Bechardass Ambaidass; 100 bales cotton, Blay & Mackintosh; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bundles gall, Cassumjee Jatta; 140 bales cotton, Munsookram Candrass; 107 bales cotton, Jaychund Bhojchund; 2,531 bags sago flour, Lawrence & Co.

Victoria Cross, 123 bales cotton, Askuron Khengar; 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Mabel, 250 cwts. horns, Hassum Noormohamed; 100 bales cotton, Bunraj Ramdass.

Columbian (s), 48 bales wool, Mooljee Mowjee; 48 bales cotton, Govind Khepar; 250 bales cotton, Gunsiadass Thakerdass; 30 bales hemp, Mooljee Heerjee; 51 bales cotton, Govindjee Soondarjee; 58 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha.

Balkama, 151 bales cotton, Khistram Shalgram; 46 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolsidass; 300 bales cotton, Leggatt, and Co.; 500 bales cotton Knoop & Co; 175 bales cotton, Rugoobhoy Dajrabhoy; 101 bales cotton, 50 cwts. horns, Edward Bates & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Amerchund Thodiram; 100 bales cotton, H. Glason & Co.; 95 bales hemp, Lalljee Narranjee.

Deccan (s), 44 bales cotton, Walljee Runchord; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 50 bales wool, Soondercass Damodhur; 50 bales cotton, Nursee Kuttow; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 38 bales wool, Dyall Rattonsey.

Tagus (s), 4 bales wool, Walljee Govindjee; 82 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s), 50 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jevrajee; 32 bundles silk, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 281 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram; 110 pieces E. teeth, Adomjee Peerbhoy; 35 packages coffee, Hajee Adam Essac; 50 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee; 20 bales silk, Mohomed Jaitha Hemraz.

Parana, 149 cases olibanum, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

Saladin, 400 bags galls, Soondercass Vagjee.

Columbian (s), 246 packages orchecla weed, Ludabhoy Rugubalbee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan (s), 153 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 3 cases colour, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 49 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 11 chests Malwa opium, Gunneshdass Crishnajee; 3 bales Malwa opium, Horsookdas Chinamram; 5 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Lungda; 13 chests Malwa opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 34 chests Malwa opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 5 chests Malwa opium, Gunneshdass Crushnajee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 21 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 63 chests Malwa opium, Gunneshdass Crushnajee; 6 chests Malwa opium.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Thursday, December 22. (Packet will be closed at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

31st December 1870.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BARTLING—DAVIES—December 20th, at Mumnar, by the Rev. G. T. Carruthers, M.A., Carl Heinrich Bartling, Esq., C.E., to Laura Morgan, daughter of Charles Davies, Esq., C.E., Mumnar.

DEATH.

ATTS—December 21st, at Grant Road, Byculla, from a third attack of paralysis, Mr. Francis Atts, Pensioned Line Sergeant, aged 76 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

BUCKLEY—STURMER—December 17th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., Brevet-Major Frederick Augustus Buckley, late 37th Regiment N. I., son of the late Brigadier F. Buckley, Bengal Army, to Emily Marian, eldest daughter of the late William Sturmer, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BATTERSBY—December 19th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Richard Battersby, Paymaster, E. I. R., of a daughter.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1870.

IF half the hopes excited by the opening of the Rajcoomar College are fulfilled, the foundation of that institution will rank second in the modern history of Kattywar to Colonel Walker's Settlement. It is to the cessation of the period of violence that Kattywar owes its comparative prosperity and approximation towards what in India is called civilization. Since "the last Mahratta squadron left the fields and smoking villages of Somashtra," to use the language of Mr. Peile; since the last document providing for the peaceful collection of tribute was signed, something like the reign of law has prevailed in the Peninsula, but we are not aware that any steps have even yet been taken to introduce constitutional government, or even to give lessons in that difficult art. The Political Agent is not a constitutional ruler, still less are the Chiefs models of those august and respectable officials who reign but do not govern. We know it is fashionable in some quarters to talk of introducing or paving the way for constitutional government, but no steps have yet been taken in that direction, unless the Bench of Justices is regarded as an embryo representative institution. Therefore, to talk of giving lessons in constitutional government is misleading. We have, in Kattywar and elsewhere, given lessons in orderly government; have shown the fruitfulness of peace; and made some progress towards establishing the reign of law; and that we have been able to do so in Kattywar is due to the policy which sent Colonel Walker on his beneficent expedition. The foundation of the college at Rajcote, after an interval of sixty-two years, marks the height to which the waters of a so-called civilization have risen.

Having taken this slight, but not unimportant, exception to the language of Mr. Peile, we may freely acknowledge our admiration of the bulk of his speech. It is manly, far-seeing, statesman-like, and stands out in marked contrast to the ordinary stuff uttered by the gushing advocates of what they style progress. It is something, even in these days of battle, for a Director of Public Instruction to stand up and assert that War fulfils an useful function in human history, that it is a "safety-valve to national growth," and helps the world along. Any man, in these days of much cant, who has the hardihood to recognise war as an evil, not unqualified by good, deserves credit for moral courage, still more a Director of Public Instruction. But having resolved that war and feuds should cease in Kattywar, having wisely initiated an era of peace unbroken to this day, no doubt we were bound to see that the country did not stagnate in corrupting apathy. But whether we were bound to use the spur or not, happily it is our nature to use it—the new school is for plying an useful implement too much—and to try, so far as in us lies, to make a spoon or spoil a horn. In Kattywar, as Mr. Peile remarks, progress was at first slow—so much the better; and if it has been recently rapid, the great fact to be borne in mind is that "the Chiefs have not been led onward too rapidly nor taxed beyond their power to adapt themselves to change." Such is the tribute of an Englishman—but a Director of Public Instruction remember—to the wise policy adopted by the disintegrating and anarchical English in Kattywar. The breadth and soundness of Mr. Peile's review of the past comes out nowhere more clearly than where he reminds us that while "year by year the Chiefs have been called upon to give more and stronger proofs of their faith and trust in the British name and example," we must not forget—a thing most essential to remember—"that such faith may sometimes be hard to exercise;" hard, because the advice is novel, strange to their habits, and because the fanatics of progress are so eager to tax and build and even to be-school provinces faster than the native mind can bear. The rate of the last ten years may not have been too rapid in Kattywar, but taking India at large we have gone too fast and too far in many directions, and, by the one single imposition of an income-tax, rendered necessary, if necessary at all, by the fanatics of progress, we have undone much, and *have* made it very hard to exercise faith and trust in British name and example.

We have said that the founding of the Rajcoomar College in the modern history of Kattywar ranks next in importance after the great act of Colonel Walker. It is "a new and bold experiment for the general good," which His Excellency has sanctioned by his presence—his presence itself being a striking novelty in the province. If the Chiefs take kindly to the advice of the Governor, the Political Agent, and the Director of Public Instruction, and send their boys to endure a course of real public school discipline,—with its manly play, as well as work, the Kattywar of twenty years hence may display the outward signs of a real progress as far surpassing those of to-day, as these surpass the signs of fifty years ago. A generation of well-taught, well trained rulers, may work miracles in the province as soon as they learn the truth that he is the most powerful and wealthiest Chief who has the most powerful and wealthy people. The wisdom of Mr. Peile's remarks is specially conspicuous in his description of the uses to which the College may be put, and the indirect action of the training and teaching within its limits upon the people of the whole province. Perhaps he looked a little too far into the future, not for his English, but for his native hearers; but on the whole we heartily admire the honesty, breadth, and manliness of the views he set forth. Yet it is indubitable that the success of the experiment will depend on the thoroughness with which it is accepted by the Chiefs, and it cannot be too strongly impressed on them, in the interests of their sons, as well as of their people, that residence in the College is a *sine qua non*. This essential point was forcibly put by His Excellency the Governor in his answer to Colonel Anderson. "I beg the Chiefs to consider," he said, "what you yourself have pointed out in your address, that the object of the Institution is not merely that the sons of the Chiefs of Kattywar should have the means of acquiring a certain amount of knowledge, but that they should acquire it in the most valuable form in which it can be attained, in a manner that shall train and discipline the character as well as the head, and strengthen them for the duties they will be called upon hereafter to fulfil. I do not doubt that information may be acquired under a tutor at home, nor would I have it supposed that under a system of private tuition moral principles are necessarily neglected, but what cannot be so obtained is the self-reliance on the one hand and the appreciation of others on the other, which is obtained by an education in a public College among their own fellows and equals, removed from the evil influences which might counteract the benefits they would otherwise receive. It is the object of this Institution to secure this, and I look to you, one and all, by your example and by your influence to second our efforts, and take care that no groundless prejudice, no evil influence, or underhand advice shall impede the success of this great experiment. I was particularly pleased, Colonel Anderson, with one point which you remarked upon in your address, and that was, that the lads who are to be educated here will receive a good physical as well as a sound mental training; that it is not merely the head that is to be stored; that it is not merely in acquiring knowledge that they will be placed in competition with their equals, but that as a part of your designing space is set apart for athletic sports and manly amusements. I should wish the youths trained here to take pleasure in feats of strength and activity, to ride well, to shoot well; in fact, have the taste for manly pursuits which an English country gentleman seldom fails to obtain at a public school." And Mr. Peile enforced it by pointing out how the English in India, who rule, have left homes far safer than native homes to pass through the discipline in schools and colleges. "Let the Chiefs believe that however respectable their own lives may be, yet their children must inevitably be surrounded at home by subtle and corrupting influences, from which their safest refuge and protection is *here*." Without residence the experiment would be marred on the threshold; with residence there are many chances in favour of its proving successful, and yielding results most beneficial to the people of Kattywar. Ten or twenty years hence we shall know whether the boon offered has been heartily accepted, and whether the expectations of its promoters have been fulfilled.

THE *Madras Mail* learns "that the Financial Department of the Government of Madras will, at the beginning of the next official year, be under the Local Government, and under the immediate control of our Financial Secretary." We do not feel so sure as our contemporary that the change will come into operation next year; but it is quite possible, since, we believe, the original device of the Supreme Government has been modified and made less unacceptable to the Local Governments, and less like a white elephant. All depends on the diminution of taxation and the amount of real, not sham control accorded, and on the facilities afforded by the plan for working out its own reform. Lord Mayo's effort at decentralization, however, can only be regarded as the forerunner of a rational plan giving larger powers than any yet dreamed of in the philosophy of the Supreme Government. From all we hear, vastly imperfect and largely delusive as it is, the scheme will be better than the present huckstering and petty-fogging system.

IT may not be generally known that Knight of the Garter, the winner of the Grand Prize at Rajcote, is the property of Mr. Abdool Rahman, an honourable sportsman, who well deserves the reward fortune has bestowed upon him.

CONSEQUENT on the return of Major M. W. Willoughby, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, from furlough, the following reversions have been made in the Commissariat Department from the 20th November 1870:—

Captain J. B. Fenwick, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class. Captain E. S. Ostrehan, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class. Captain J. S. D. Bolton, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

MAJOR J. T. HILL, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 14th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. T. BOWEN, Staff Corps, 2nd in command 3rd Regiment N. I., has been granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON W. NIVEN, M.D., Superintendent Colaba Lunatic Asylum, has been granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR A. W. GRAHAM, Staff Corps, Examiner Pay Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs, for two years, from the 28th of January next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT F. W. H. COXE, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR C. E. NAYLOR, Staff Corps, has been allowed leave of absence from the 28th November to the 31st December 1870, on medical certificate.

A NATIVE PAPER asserts that the late Khunderao Gaekwar expended about forty lacs of rupees for the erection of Mukurpoor palace.

COLONEL SIR E. LEEDS, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, and posted to the Central Provinces.

COLONEL SILVER, who has returned to Madras, will, it is believed, take up his old appointment at the Clothing Board till the departure of Sir Alfred Wilde for Europe, when, it is understood, he will become Military Secretary to the Madras Government.

THE firm of Messrs. Charles Nephew & Co.' Calcutta, of whose resumption of business there were originally some hopes, have, we see, been unable to arrange with their creditors. They filed their petition of insolvency on Saturday last.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was expected to arrive at Allahabad from Cawnpore on Tuesday night. There was to be a review of the troops in garrison at 6-30 A.M. yesterday. Lord Napier leaves Allahabad for Dinapore today.

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND, says the "Madras Mail" of last Saturday, has not yet benefited by his residence at Bangalore. The malarious fever still clings to him, and it is probable that the learned Chief Justice will be compelled to take leave to Europe.

THE "Sindian" hears "on the most reliable authority" that on the amalgamation of Sind and the Punjab, Sir William Merewether is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Frontier Forces of the united provinces, and also to exercise the functions of Political Superintendent.

THE Government of India, in communication with the Board of Agency of the East India Railway Company, has desired the latter to erect proper fencing along all the branch lines, especially along the Jubbulpore line, where accidents caused by animals straying on the lines are said to have been numerous.

WE are glad to observe in the "Pioneer" an excellent account of the health of H. M.'s 15th Hussars at Mhow. "Fever there no doubt was among them, but it was general to the whole station and attributable therefore to general causes, such as the late and excessive rains, not to any particular defect in the Hussar barracks. The best refutation of the gloomy reports of sickness in this gallant corps, which found their way into the English military papers, is found in the two facts,—1st, that its total mortality in the year has only been six deaths; and 2nd, that the men generally, instead of presenting the appearance of invalids or convalescents, are remarkable for their healthy and fine appearance."

"THE British Medical Officer's Indian Manual," compiled up to 1st October 1870, by Surgeon D. A. Campbell Fraser, of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, seems to be a useful book. Dr. Fraser tells us in his preface that it "has been compiled with a view to supply full information regarding medical regulations in this country, in so far as these differ from those contained in the medical regulations of 1857. Extracts from General Orders and Circular Memoranda, which may prove useful to medical officers serving in India, have likewise been added." The work is published by Messrs. Wyman & Co., Calcutta.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

YESTERDAY afternoon the local committee appointed by Government to further the objects of the next International Exhibition in London, held their adjourned meeting in the Town Hall, in order further to prepare a scheme for submission to the Government of Bombay to secure the collection of articles worthy of being sent to the exhibition in London. The gentlemen present were Colonel Kennedy, R.E., president; C.B. Ovans, Esq., honorary secretary; Captain Hancock; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Hon. Byramjee Jejeeboy; Dr. Bhau Dajee; T. C. Hope Esq.; G. Terry, Esq.; and F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.

A telegram, the want of which had been in the way of last meeting, was submitted to the committee, in which the Government of India intimated that a sum of Rs. 6,000 had been alloted for expenditure in connection with the Bombay collection. The following telegram from Mr. Rivett-Carnac was also read:—"Space allotted to India was limited, and intended for choice articles. But if you want more space, it will be allotted from other provinces which now report they cannot fill space. See also paragraph 7, circular C. We have no plans of building for original allotment. See *Gazette of India*, March last, I telegraphed yesterday for immediate grant of Rs. 5,000 for present expenses. Government are very anxious to work economically. No other committee asks for more than Rs. 10,000."

The sum allowed by Government was

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE S.S. ORESTE, 561 tons, Captain G. Marinovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste with 1,994 bales of cotton, 88 cwts. of coffee, 85½ cwts. gum, &c. &c., and the following passengers:—

Major and Mrs W Jackson, Mrs Macartney, Mr and Miss Chapman and two children, Miss Chittenden, Rev Mr Virtanid, Mr Sarcise, Captain and Mrs Scott, Mr Henry Berthond, Mr Thomas Reeves, Mr William Jameson, Mr De-C shel, and Mr A DeCovich.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

DR. HEWLETT resumed an enquiry yesterday into the circumstances connected with the death of Bhagirathee, wife of a policeman. The woman lived in a room in a long range of huts situated in Love Lane. On Tuesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the huts, and the flames soon spread over the whole range, which was totally burnt down. The woman at first brought a box from her room and went in again to remove another box, but was burnt to death. Her body was found charred to a cinder amid the débris.

Taukoo, woman, said—I am the wife of one Seevajee, who is a mason. We lived in a room in a range of jowlee huts, situated in an cart, close to Moteeba's temple. There were four ranges of huts, occupied by some sixty-two families. We were all poor people, labourers and the like. Bhagirathee was the wife of a police sepoy, and lived in one of the rooms in the huts. Yesterday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, I was grinding corn in my room, and suddenly I saw flames coming out of a neighbour's room. My neighbour's name was Bhagee. Shortly before I saw the flames, I saw Bhagee light a fire in "chools," for the purpose of cooking her food. After she had lighted the fire, she went out of her hut for the purpose of milking her goat. During her absence the walls of her hut caught fire. No one else was in Bhagee's room at the time. When I saw the flames I raised an alarm; and the neighbours came and tried to put it out, but the fire blazed up, and the whole range was speedily in flames. The fire spread at once, and all the ranges were burnt down. We had great difficulty in saving ourselves and children, and we had no time to save our household goods. Most of us have lost all we possessed.

Rama Babajee said—I am a mallee, and lived in one of the huts that were yesterday afternoon burnt down. The deceased was my brother-in-law's wife. She lived in a room adjoining mine. I was in the hut when I heard an alarm of fire yesterday afternoon. I was inside my room, and I ran out when I heard the alarm and saw the range of huts in flames. I hastened to get my family into a safe place. I saw the deceased come out of her room. She brought out a box with her. She took the box and put it down in a safe place, and then I lost sight of her. I think she must have gone back to try and save some more boxes. The steam fire engine men came, and water was by them thrown on the burning remains of the huts. I went as soon as the embers were somewhat cooled down, and I saw the body of the deceased lying amid the débris in the place where her room was stated. It was charred to a cinder. The ground on which the huts were situated belonged to five different persons. The cart belongs to the heirs of one Moteesha, who has a temple adjoining. We paid a ground rent of forty-five rupees a year to the five different owners. These huts belonged to us. It is dangerous to light fires in jowlee huts, but we must light fires and we must have lighted lamps.

The jury found that the death was accidental.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAWUNT WAREE.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, DATED 20TH DECEMBER 1870.

[On the report by the Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, dated the 31st October 1870, for the year 1869-70.] This report exhibits a steady improvements in all branches of the administration of the Sawunt Waree State, and affords proof of the efficiency of Colonel Schneider's management.

The proposed consultation with Colonel Francis with reference to the introduction of the survey should take place with as little delay as may be practicable.

Copy of paragraph 24 should be forwarded to the Public Works Department for enquiry as to effect of Colonel Schneider's communication to the engineer in charge of the new road between Belgaum and Vingorla, with reference to the bridge over the Wadkond river.

The report should be submitted in future within three months from the date of the official year to which it refers.

Copy of the present report should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and a copy placed on the editors' table.

PASSENGERS LEAVING CALCUTTA.

THE following passengers per steamer Candia left Calcutta on the morning of the 19th inst.:—

For Madras—Mr Mullaly and Miss Potts.
For Melbourne—Mr G Pompei.
For Sydney—Mrs M E Davis, and Dr Tucker.
For Southampton—Mr R P Greaves, child and two infants, Mrs H B Greaves, Miss Maude Greaves, Col Dinning, Mr J Love, Mr and Mrs J Davey.

PASSENGERS INWARD BOUND.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship Mooltan, from Suez, Aden and Galle, arrived at Madras on the morning of the 17th inst., with the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr and Mrs R Briggs, Mrs Sankey, infant and European female servant, Major and Mrs Bell, Mrs H Cox, two infants and ayah, Major and Mrs Lawford, child, infant and ayah, Colonel Silver's native servant, Miss E Smith, and Mr W King.

From Suez to Madras—Col and Mrs Silver and Mr A Arther.

From Singapore to Madras—Mr and Mrs Osgood.

From Galle to Madras—One native (deck).

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs A H Eckford, Miss Foquitt, Mrs Walls and infant, Mr and Mrs Martin, Messrs P J Bruff, J Agelasto, T Guthrie, Tanney's native servant, and H Savage, Mrs Walker, child and infant, Mr Finlayson, Mrs Rees, F Birchley, W McDonald, Mr and Mrs Mackett.

From Suez to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Macfarlane, and one native deck.

She left in the evening with the following passengers—

From Madras to Calcutta—Captain J Obbard and native servant, Mrs John Herschel and European female servant, Mr V Ramiah, Mr H B. MacCall, Mr L Strange and two native servants, J Stevenson, and native servant, Mr H Hillock, Mr C Waters, one native deck, and General Tom Thumb and troupe.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 21st Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 19th Dec., 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 19th Dec., 3-5 P.M.—Continent of Europe via Turkey, 19th Dec., 4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fora"; lines clear beyond; Persian line interrupted between Teheran and Tauris.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—21st DEC., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th Dec., 2-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 94 hours 36 minutes.

Via Turkey, 19th Dec., 3-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Turkey, 16th Dec., 9-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 108 hours 23 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th Dec., 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 20th to 9 P.M. of the 21st Dec. is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 13	0 8
,, Calcutta	4 16	0 15
,, Madras	4 34	0 27
,, From Galle	0 39	0 0

ILLUSTRATIVE of the vigour with which the French people are now preparing for resistance, is the fact that immense orders have just been received in Wolverhampton for tin goods to be used in the equipping of men in the camp. Nearly every one of the tin-plate working firms, large and small, in that borough is now busy upon such wares as canteens, soup cans, stew pans, and the like. Of these wares they have engaged to turn out by a few days hence as many as will require for the payment some £15,000. It is stated that Birmingham firms likewise are equally active upon the same class of goods, also ordered by the military authorities of France.—*Times*, Nov. 25.

A FINANCIAL report from Paris, dated Nov. 20, says that "the market has been well supported during the past week. Beyond the rupture of the negotiations for an armistice the chief subject of discussion has been the loan contracted by the Government delegation at Tours, and which we learn from *Pic Pardu*, has been admitted to quotation in London. Although no official statement of the conditions of the loan has yet been published, speculators have not been without private information, and the effect of the loan upon the quotations in Paris has been much discussed. Opinions have been divided, the loss for the quotations have upset the calculations of those who relied upon a reaction. Business is almost suspended in every-

P. & O. STEAMER ARRANGEMENTS.

(*Ceylon Observer.*)

WE are favoured with the following authoritative information respecting prospective P. & O. Co.'s arrangements:—"The P. & O. do not intend placing smaller steamers on the line between this and Calcutta, but it is quite right to say that the Deccan goes round to Bombay 'according to the new arrangements.' These new arrangements will not affect the public, however, in the very slightest degree. On arrival at Bombay the Deccan was to proceed to Suez on the 24th December, from there she was to take the English mails for Calcutta; from Calcutta she would return to Suez and from there back again to Bombay, where necessary repairs would be effected. Then she would go back to the same old round, Bombay, Suez, and Calcutta—Calcutta, Suez, and Bombay. You see from this, instead of the ship lying at Calcutta at an enormous cost she will now be at work, and instead of the company's two dock establishments, they will only make use of the Bombay one (which belongs to them whilst the Calcutta dock was on lease). But the Delhi going home with silk worm eggs to Genoa takes a ship off the line, and thereby prevents the arrangement taking place for another month or so, so some other ship rather than the Deccan will have to begin the regular news service. At present the P. & O. Southampton lists of passengers are as full as the ships will hold; fact it is, as it used to be of old, passages are engaged and the ships are filled two months before the time, but the greater portion of passengers for India now go via Bombay, or have to wait. By Marseilles steamers at present of course none come."

THE CROWN *VERSUS* SHARMAN.

19TH DECEMBER, 1870.

(Before DR. FRASER, F. P. Magistrate, Poona)

MR. PRITCHARD for the prosecution; Mr. Macfarlane, for the defence.

EVIDENCE BY MAJOR MELLIS.

Major Mellis, recalled and cross-examined on oath, stated:—I produce the original estimate for the work at Gunnesh Khind. The item which I now point out on page 589 is the one referred to by me in my deposition of the 12th instant as having been altered. I cannot say in whose handwriting the alteration seems to be.

Re-examined by Prosecutor—From my examination of the books of my office, I state that the system of payments according to measurements was certainly the system that obtained at the public works at Gunnesh Khind. It was the system, as shown by the books, that was pursued when Ashunna Ramia was working at Gunnesh Khind, under accused Sharman; and more especially, it was the system pursued in connection with the cook house at Gunnesh Khind, for the family quarters of the Governor's band. The cook-house just referred to was built by Ashunna Ramia under the supervisorship of accused Sharman. I have no doubt whatever that this was the system pursued in connection with the building of the cook-house at Gunnesh Khind for the family quarters of the Governor's band. The certificate referred to in my deposition as one of the securities which the Executive Engineer has that Government is not defrauded, is the certificate on the bill in these words: "Certified that the above claim is correct, that the measurements have been made by me and that the work has been satisfactorily performed:" which certificate is signed by the supervisor in charge of the works; and in the case of bill No. 13, by the accused Sharman. The overcharge referred to by me in my deposition of 1,330 square feet, and of which I stated that it appeared to me to be a false charge, I state positively to be a false charge. That false charge in the bill was made by accused Sharman. The bills presented by the supervisors to the Executive Engineer, above referred to by me, of which this bill No. 13 is one, are the vouchers submitted to Government by the Executive Engineer for his disbursements from the credit given to him by Government for the works. I cannot state positively when the alteration from 330 to 1,330 was made: there is no record in my office which shows when, how, or by whom the alteration was made. I have searched the records in my office for the purpose of ascertaining this point, but have been unable to find anything relating to it. I do not know whether the estimate or abstract of estimate which accused Sharman had was made from the uncorrected or corrected copy, there is nothing in my office to show. I speak with reference to this item of 1,330 square feet of pavement that has been corrected as stated by me above. I stated in my deposition that if accused Sharman had made out this bill No. 13 from the abstract of the estimate, he would have made it out as it is, as regards the item of pavement: I made this statement on the hypothesis that accused Sharman had a copy of the uncorrected estimate. The details of the cut-stone pavement having reference to this item are given on page 585 of the original estimate produced: the total quantity is 329-75 square feet. There have been no corrections at all of these details. These details correspond with the corrected item in the abstract at page 589. The accused Sharman could not have performed the work without consulting the details on page 585 of the estimate, as these details alone give the description of work to be done, and the particular portions of the building which were to be paved: these details are not given in any other document: they might have been given in the specifications, but in point of fact they are not. I produce the office copy, from my office records, of the quarterly return of warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in the Public Works Department, under the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, for the quarter ending 30th June 1868: it is the character of the accused Sharman as given by Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer, Kirkee, at that date; the original of this certificate is in the Executive Engineer's office at Kurrachee. My knowledge of the character and quality of the work of accused Sharman at Gunnesh Khind is derived from personal inspection of it, and not from the books of my office. Ashunna Ramia executed about three lakhs of rupees of works at Gunnesh Khind under the superintendence of accused Sharman. From examination of the records of my office, I state that this work was not given to Ashunna Ramia on properly drawn up documents, nor in accordance with the rules of the Department of Public Works. I have searched for in the records of my office, but have not found any contracts, sanctioned schedule of rates, or documents of any kind except bills for work executed relating to work performed at Gunnesh Khind by Ashunna Ramia, under the superintendence of accused Sharman. I have not been able to find any authority granted by Mr. Howard to accused Sharman for the employment of Ashunna Ramia. That portion of Ashunna Ramia's work at Gunnesh Khind which I have examined is generally bad: the tower which I particularly examined was of the very worst description of work, and had to be pulled down: the work of the cook-room was fair, but the line was very bad. I have lately received tenders from Ashunna Ramia for work to be executed under my office at Poona. I rejected his tenders, in consequence of the bad work which he had performed at Gunnesh Khind. The tenders were rejected before these proceedings commenced. Ashunna Ramia's tender was the lowest on that occasion, and I ordered it be notified in the usual way that it was rejected because of the bad work performed by him at Gunnesh Khind. I know two other instances in which Government have been falsely charged by accused Sharman for work alleged to have been performed at Gunnesh Khind, but which was not performed. I cannot recollect a case during my 16 years' experience in the Public Works Department, in which a subordinate in the department, in the position which accused Sharman held at Gunnesh Khind in charge of works to be performed on the system of payments by measurements which I have described, copying into his bill the quantities entered in the abstract of the estimate, instead of the quantities which he had ascertained by actual measurement to have been executed. Accused Sharman was bound to measure up the work performed in the cook-house for family quarters of the band at Government House, before he entered the quantities in bill No 13 and submitted the charge to the Executive Engineer. The accuracy of the charge made against Government in bill No. 13 by accused Sharman depends entirely on the correctness of the quantities entered therein as having been measured up by himself and as having been actually performed. Had Ashunna Ramia been employed in accordance with the rules of the department, and had the bill presented by accused Sharman been correct, Mr. Howard would have been bound to pay the amount of the bill from the credit given him by Government for that purpose. I myself would not pay any bill presented by the supervisor without previously satisfying myself that the employment of the contractor had been sanctioned by the Executive Engineer. If I were satisfied that the em-

guard house for the Body Guard. The tower at Gunnesh Khind was not pulled down because it had been originally built with uncoursed masonry: there are many towers in Poona well built with uncoursed masonry, such as that of the Sassoon Hospital and the Deccan College. The tower of Gunnesh Khind was pulled down solely on account of the bad workmanship.

EVIDENCE BY NAGOBA, DEPUTY COLLECTOR, POONA.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Nagoba, my father's name Souba, my caste Shenwee, my age 43, my occupation Deputy Collector, my residence Poona, talooka Haveilee, District Poona; further, in May 1867, I was Head Accountant to the Collector of Poona. It was a part of my duty in that capacity to pay cheques drawn by Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer of Kirkee, on the Collector's Treasury. The cheques are made payable to the person in whose favour they are drawn, and not to bearer. In cases of known persons presenting the cheques I did not consider an identification necessary; but when a person unknown to me presented a cheque I ascertained that the person presenting it was the same person that was mentioned in the cheque before I issued my order on the Treasury for the payment. I remember that about that time cheques were presented by one Ashunna Ramia, drawn by Mr. Howard. I know Ashunna Ramia, and now point him out in Court. I now produce cheque No. 49, drawn in favour of Ashunna Ramia by G. M. Cruikshank, Lieut. R.E., for Executive Engineer; it is dated 10th May 1867, and the amount is Rs. 3,174-15-2 I know that this cheque was presented to me by Ashunna Ramia personally; and after ascertaining that he was Ashunna Ramia, I gave him an order on the Hoozoor Treasury for the amount. I produce that order: it is signed by me. In the same order there is another amount included of Rs. 2,741-8-2: that amount is the amount of the Executive Engineer's cheque in favour of Ashunna Ramia, dated 11th May 1867, which I also produce. It was presented by Ashunna Ramia at the same time with cheque No. 49 above referred to. I produce, on the reverse of the order to the Hoozoor Treasury, which is dated 11th May 1867, Ashunna Ramia's receipt to the Hoozoor Treasurer for the total amount of Rs. 5,916-7-4. I produce the account current from the Collector's records of the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, and I point out therein, under date 11th May 1867, two sums of Rs. 3,174-15-2 and Rs. 2,741-8-2 debited against the credit granted to the Executive Engineer, as shown on the credit side of the account. I produce the cash book from the Collector's records, and point out, under date 3rd May 1867, a disbursement for Rs. 110,000 in favour of the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee; it is on page 10. On page 41 of the same book, under date 14th May 1867, there is a disbursement in favour of the same officer of Rs. 10,000. On the page 57, of the same book, under date 25th May 1867, there is a further disbursement of Rs. 30,000. These sums, together with the balance of Rs. 3,465-15-7 are the amount against which the two cheques in favor of Ashunna Ramia, and others, were drawn by the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, during the month of May 1867. The particulars of the balance of Rs. 3,465-15-7 are shown on the reverse of the folio in the account current of the Collector of Poona with the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, on which the credit items above alluded to are shown. There is no ledger corresponding with the cash-book above alluded to.

Solicitor for accused declines to cross-examine.

EVIDENCE BY NARAYEN, ACCOUNTANT P. W. D.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Narayen, my father's name Waman, my caste Brahmin, my age 50, my occupation accountant in Public Works Department, my residence Bombay; further, I am the head accountant in the office of the Controller of Public Accounts, Bombay. I can state from the records of the office the amounts paid to each member of the Public Works Department during his service. J. D. Sharman was appointed to the P. W. Department in August 1856: his rank was assistant overseer, and his pay Rs. 70, exclusive of his sergeant's pay, which was about Rs. 25. In February 1859, he was promoted to the grade of overseer; his pay then became Rs. 85, in addition to his military pay. In April 1865, he was promoted to supervisor, first grade; his pay was Rs. 150. He has received no promotion in the P. W. D. since. From the 4th May 1869, he received military promotion to the rank of sub-conductor; his pay was not increased by this promotion. The total amount paid to Sharman as his pay in the P. W. D. during his 16 years of service is Rs. 22,815. I am certain that there is only one J. D. Sharman in the department.

Solicitor for accused cross examines.—All my answers are given from the papers I have in my hand, which are extracts from our office records. I did not make the extract myself: they are attested by the deputy controller as true extracts from the records. I did not compare any of these extracts with the original myself.

EVIDENCE OF TRIMBUCK, KARKOON.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Trimbuck, my father's nanny Amooroot, my caste Brahmin, my age 30, me occupation karkoon, my residence Poona, talooka Haveillee, district Poona; further, in May 1867, I was sheriff in the Collector's treasury at Poona. It was my duty in that capacity to give and receive money. I paid cheques at that time drawn by Mr. Howard, Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee. I paid the cheques on a separate order of the Deputy Collector, who at that time was Richardson. At that time cheques and orders to pay moneys to Ashunna Ramia, contractor, used to come to me. I paid Ashunna Ramia moneys on such cheques and orders. I know the person whom I now point out in court to be Ashuuna Ramia. The order now shown to me, No. 10 of the record, is an order from the Deputy Collector, Richardson, to pay the amount specified in it to Ashunna Ramia. The amount specified in the order was paid by me to Ashunna Ramia. I know this from my initials on the left hand top corner, and from the fact that on the reverse of the order is the receipt of Ashunnia Ramia for the total amount of the order in my handwriting.

Solicitor for accused declines to cross-examine.

EVIDENCE OF DOMINGO VIEGAS, ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, MESSRS. REMINGTON & CO.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Domingo Viegas, my religion Christian, my age 37, my occupation assistant book-keeper, my residence Bombay. I have been in Messrs. Remington & Co.'s office for 20 years. I am acquainted with the constituents of that firm, and have seen most of them. I have not seen the accused in Messrs. Remington's office. I know that a person named J. D. Sharman has had an account with Messrs. Remington & Co.'s since 1860. I have made a copy of that account from the office ledger. I produce the copy made by my own hands, and I swear to its correctness. Messrs. Remington & Co. would be obliged to suspend their business if their books from 1860 to the present time were transferred to Poona. In this account there are credits for various sums received by drafts on the Bank of Bombay in the years 1865-66, 1866-67, 1867-68. I produce the original letters of Sharman, forwarding these remittances. I produce these letters from the records of the firm. The total amount remitted by Sharman to Messrs. Remington & Co. in the three years above mentioned, that is, from the 24th October 1865 to the 6th June 1868, is Rs. 24,100 or thereabout.

Solicitor for accused cross-examines—My duty is to attend on gentlemen who come to our office about their accounts, and also to close the accounts. It is not my duty to receive letters. I have never seen Mr. Sharman before: I do not know that the accused before the court is J. D. Sharman, who has an account with Messrs. Remington & Co. The letters I now produce were given to me by a Purbhoo, by order of Mr. Lidderdale. I read these letters day before yesterday; I have read some of them before, as the letters passed through my hands after they were docketted. From 1862 I have been in the habit of seeing all letters that come to the firm. One of the partners opens the letters addressed to the firm. The partner who opens the letter containing a remittance gives it to the docketting clerk, who hands any enclosure to the cash-keeper. The cash-keeper keeps the enclosure and returns the letter to the docketting clerk. The letter is then circulated to all the partners. Letters containing orders for remittance to England are handed to me. I attend to these letters. All letters come first to me, on account of my previous knowledge of that department of the business, and I hand them to the ledger keeper. I believe I have not seen any of the orders that came with these letters, that there were orders in them. I do not know whether the money remitted by Sharman belonged to him or not.

Re-examined by the prosecutor—I am certain that these letters came from the records of the firm. The accounts of the firm, copy of which I have produced, show that the orders and remittances actually accompanied the letters in which they are stated to have been enclosed: the dates of the letters and the dockets thereof, and the amounts named in the letters correspond with the dates and amounts in the accounts of the firm. The copy I produce is attested by the signature of the firm. I know from the handwriting that the letters which I have produced were docketted by Shaligram Senoy, who died in 1869.

20TH DECEMBER.

EVIDENCE OF DAMODHUR, ACCOUNTANT P. W. D.

I, having made solemn affirmation, state that my name is Damodhur, my father's name Janardhun, my caste Brahmin, my age 39, my occupation accountant Public Works Department, my residence Poona talooka, Haveilee district, Poona; further, I was accountant in the office of the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee in 1867. Mr. Howard was then Executive Engineer. I know Mr. Sharman. He was employed at that time under Mr. Howard as supervisor of the works at Gunnesh Khind. I had frequent opportunities at that time of seeing Mr. Sharman's handwriting. I am well acquainted with his handwriting and can recognise it. Bill No. 13 is in the hand-writing of Mr. Sharman, with the exception of "No. 13" in the first line, the figures in the fourth lines, the words "Government Resolution No. 1051 C. W. 2461 of 29th November 1866." The words at the bottom of the bill, "deduct value of work shown on last certificate," "net value of work done since date of last certificate," and the figures in the bottom line of the bill "1,538-2-11," Mr. Howard's signature on the reverse, the letters 'A. G.' on the next line below that signature, the words "mark of Ashunna Ramia," the date of payment 11th May 1867, and the printed matter of the bill. The letter addressed to Remington & Co., J. D. Sharman, are in the handwriting of accused Sharman.

By the Court—Mr. Howard had implicit confidence [illegible] part of the time that he [illegible] work at Gunnesh [illegible] so long address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 600, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 10th September 1866, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 250, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 27th November 1866, to same address, enclosing one order for Rs. 2,000 and one for Rs. 500, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 22nd December 1866, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 400, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 30th January 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 1,800, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 13th February 1867, to same, address enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 1,400, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 19th February 1867, to same address, enclosing orders on Bombay Bank for Rs. 600 and Rs. 500, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 27th August 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 450, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 6th July 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 800, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 20th July 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 1,100, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 17th September 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 600, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 6th September 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 500, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 27th October 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 475, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 25th November 1867, to same address, enclosing on Bombay Bank for Rs. 1,200, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 20th December 1867, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 600, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 7th January 1869, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 400, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 4th April 1868, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 400 and bank note of Rs. 100, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letter dated 12th May 1868 to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 500, is in Sharman's hand-writing. The letter dated 5th June 1868, to same address, enclosing order on Bombay Bank for Rs. 500, is in Sharman's handwriting. The letters are all dated from Kirkee, and all request Messrs. Remington & Co. to realize the orders and place amount to the credit of Sharman. I was appointed head accountant in the Poona and Kirkee office in July 1865. The two offices were together up to July 1867, when they were separated; from that date, July 1867, I have been head accountant of the Poona office. Sharman was placed in charge of the works at Gunnesh Khind about the end of 1865, or beginning of 1866. He was transferred from Kirkee to Kurrachee in the rains of 1868. I know Ashunna Ramia by sight. He worked at Gunnesh Khind under the superintendence of Sharman. He began to do work there about the beginning of 1866. Previous to that time Ashunna Ramia had some trivial transactions with the Poona and Kirkee office, to the extent of a few hundred rupees only, certainly less than Rs. 1,000. These were petty contracts for repairs and other petty works. He did work at Gunnesh Khind under the superintendence of Sharman for about Rs. 300,000. Previous to that time Ashunna Ramia was not known to me, nor in the office, to my knowledge, as a substantial contractor. The works done by Ashuuna Ramia under the superintendence of Sharman at Gunnesh Khind was on the system of payment by measurements; I mean that work is given to a contractor, he sets about it, and payments are made, generally monthly, on bills submitted by the subordinate in charge of the work showing the measurements and quantity of work performed by the contractor: the bills also show the rates and value of the work performed: the bills also show the amounts of previous payments, if any, made on account of that work, and the balance due up to date of measurement. The system I have just described is the system on which works were performed by Ashunna Ramia at Gunnesh Khind. Sharman had no authority, to the best of my knowledge, to employ Ashunna Ramia on these works, nor is there any thing on the records of the office to show that he had such authority. There are no contracts, schedule of rates, or documents of any similar description on the records of the office having reference to works performed by Ashunna Ramia, at Gunnesh Khind, under the superintendence of Sharman; indeed there is nothing at all on record relating to these works, except the bills submitted by Sharman and Ashunna Ramia's receipts. It is not regular for works for so large an amount to be entrusted to any one without formal contracts. I have never known of works to such an extent given away without proper contracts. I know that the cook-room for family quarters of the band at Gunnesh Khind was constructed by Ashunna Ramia under the superintendence of Sharman. Bill No. 13 is one of the bills submitted by Sharman on account of that work: it is the first bill. The amount paid to Ashunna Ramia on this bill was Rs. 1,538-2-11; that total includes a sum of Rs. 798 on account of 1330 sq. ft. of cut stone paving. Sharman was bound by the rules and practice of the department himself to make this and the other measurements specified in this bill. There are no means of checking the quantities as entered in the second column of bills like that of No. 13, that is of intermediate and not final bills. No. 13, and similar bills are prepared entirely on the faith in the subordinate who submits them; and on his signature subscribed to the bills and his certificate thereon that the measurements have been made by himself. Bill No. 13 was paid from a credit which Mr. Howard obtained from Government. Mr. Howard's only security that he was not misapplying the money which Government has entrusted to him in making the payment of Rs. 1,538-2-11, above alluded to, was this bill No. 13.

Solicitor for accused cross-examines—I have seen Sharman write. I have seen him write in my office sometimes. I have been in the Department of Public Works for 19 years. I was head accountant in the office before Sharman was employed; he returned from furlough, was employed a short time at Kirkee, and then transferred to Gunnesh Khind. I think Sharman was employed in the Poona and Kirkee office since 1860. I have been in Poona since 1859. I produce from general report that Sharman was transferred from Kirkee to Kurrachee in the rains of 1868, in consequence of the failure of the Government House and its tower at Gunnesh Khind. It is the duty of the Executive Engineer to have contracts and schedules of rates prepared. Mr. Howard was Executive Engineer at the time, and I have seen Sharman in communication with him in the office. I have never heard any conversation between Mr. Howard and Sharman on the subject of contracts and schedules of rates for Ashunna Ramia's works. Bills like No. 13 are generally brought by the contractors to the office for payment. I cannot say whether such bills are always made out according to the same rules, as I do not compare the rates of the different bills presented. My belief is, from the absence of any authority from Mr. Howard for the employment of Ashunna Ramia, that he was employed by Sharman. I gave Ashunna Ramia a cheque on account of this No. 13. The rules I refer to in my deposition, by which Sharman was bound, are in the Public Works Code and in the circulars in the office. The initials V. S. P. on the left hand bottom corner of the bill No. 13 are those of Venayek Shunkur, and show that he had examined the bill to see that the amounts were right according to the quantities and rates of work specified in the bill. I think Mr. Howard went about twice a week to inspect the works at Gunnesh Khind, and he had an opportunity of seeing what work was being done and what material was being used. I have seen the final bill for this work, and I believe it must be in the office. The final bills are generally checked with the original estimates. I cannot say that this was done in this particular case. I have seen the original estimates for this work. I have seen the alteration of 1,330 sq. ft. of cut stone pavement, but I do not know who made it, nor when it was made. I saw that alteration only once, about ten days ago. I cannot recognise in whose handwriting it is. I heard last month that some deductions were made from Ashunna Ramia, and that these deductions had something to do with this amount: this I heard only last month. I have known bills presented in the office with mistakes in them. Those mistakes have some of them been discovered and rectified by comparison with the estimates: the mistakes in bills are generally clerical errors. When a bill is presented in the office, it is given to the clerk to check the mere calculations in it, and then it is returned to the Executive Engineer who signs it, trusting entirely for the quantities, rates, amounts, to his subordinate, who in the case of this bill No. 13 was Sharman. The bill is not checked in any way except as to mere calculation in it; a final bill is generally checked. Mr. Howard occupied a separate room from his subordinates: he occupied it alone except when there was a European assistant present. I had little opportunity to hear what passed between Mr. Howard and his supervisor, except when I was called into Mr. Howard's room.

Re-examination by prosecutor—When such a bill as No. 13 is presented in the office, it is no part of the duty of myself or the office clerks to check the rates, the Executive Engineer might notice them when passing the bill, and take a note of anything excessive in them. The duty of the office clerks is confined to seeing that the amounts entered in the fifth column are correctly arrived at by multiplication of the rate into the quantity, that the totals are correct, and the amount of previous payments made on account of the work are correctly entered. When there is no schedule of rates in the office, it is impossible to check the rates; there was no schedule of rates for the cook-room of the family quarters at Gunnesh Khind. It is impossible to discover errors in intermediate bills by a reference to the estimate or any other documents in the office: No. 13 is an intermediate bill. My duty in the office is exclusively indoor. I never went with Mr. Howard to Gunnesh Khind, and do not know what he did there. I cannot say that there was a final bill for the Gunnesh Khind cookroom or family quarters of the band up to July 1867, when the Poona and Kirkee offices were separated; I think I have seen one among the papers which Venayek, the present accountant of the Kirkee office, was looking through. I have nothing to do with the preparation of estimates, nor had I anything to do with the preparations of the estimate for the cookroom of the family quarters of the band at Gunnesh Khind at Government House. The file containing the original estimate referred to in my cross examination, does not belong to my office. Bill marked No. 8, dated 4th July 1867, now shown to me, is the one to which I referred as the final bill, because it is set forth in the receipt that the money received is a second payment in settlement of all demands on account of this work up to date. If this had been a final bill, the word "final" would have been written in the space occupied by the figure '62nd' in the printed form of the bill. This bill No. 8 has the word 'completed' erased which shows that it is not a final bill. The body of this bill, and the signatures of J. D. Sharman, are in the handwriting of accused Sharman.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING.

Stewards—The Hon'ble Major Bourke; J. A. Crawford, Esq.; Colonel Raikes; T. M. Robinson, Esq.; and Major Mylne (absent).

Charles Hartley, Esq., Secretary.
W. Pritchard, Esq., Clerk of the Course.
J. A. Crawford, Esq., Judge.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

The lotteries were well attended last night, and the speculation very brisk. The main result I give you with each race. One very unfortunate mistake was made in leaving a hundred tickets out of the box in a 200 Goldmohur lottery. We thought it strange, after the drawing was over, that all the prizes were above 100, and on examination the mistake was discovered. A gallant Major, who had drawn Grey Warrior, Scimitar, and Zilzilla, always a good loser and cool winner, did not look much pleased, as your readers may imagine. All else passed off well, and we sought our downy couches at about 2 A.M., so far satisfactorily, but the morning with the racing was before us, and the shout of "How much for Scimitar," had scarcely ceased sounding in our ears, when the voice of the bearer was heard—"*Sahib, sahib, cha teaié hi*," roused us from restless slumbers, and this is one of the nuisances of morning racing. You cannot do late nights and enjoy racing in the early morning. It is burning the candle at both ends with a vengeance, and lots of ladies, who would be only too glad to see the racing and the friends they would meet at the Stand, are simply prevented from attending. At this season we have parties all over the place—the opera, theatre, and lots of other things—to keep us up at night. And, as a fair girl remarked to me, "It is a great shame to bring us out looking our worst, to shiver in the mist and cold," and I quite agreed with her. I hope the stewards, those who prefer the morning, will study the wishes and pleasure of the majority in future years, and appoint an hour when all can enjoy themselves.

At 7 His Excellency the Viceroy arrived, and shortly after the bell rang and business commenced. The first two races were really well contested. Favorite, quite in her old form, winning the "Trials," but not easily, from Karpos and Bridesmaid. The Bombay horse, The Earl, was too good for Grey Warrior, and the other Bombay horse, Silver Tail; but the race was on the whole a good one, and the finish good. I have no time to say anything on further events, but prefer to wait till to-morrow. The following may be relied on as correct, and the timing accurate.

GOLDMOHUR.

FIRST RACE.—"Trial Stakes," of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 200. Rs. 50 forfeit. To close and name 1st December.

Mr. W. W.'s Favourite, 9st. 3lbs., Dignum	1
——— Karpos, 9st. 3lbs., Donaldson	2
Mr. Bailey's Bridesmaid, 9st. 6lbs.	3
Mr. Duver's Castle Hill, 9st. 4lbs., Crossley	0
The Southern Confederate's Melbourne, 9st. 3lbs.	0

At the lottery last night, in a 100 G. Ms. lottery, Favourite sold for 60 G. Ms., Melbourne for 18, Castle Hill for 16, Bridesmaid for 9, Karpos for 5. Betting—Favourite against the field, even, 4 to 1 against Castle Hill, 5 to 1 against Karpos, and 8 to 1 against Bridesmaid.

The Race.—Karpos lost three lengths at starting; the rest were well together. Favourite came to the front at the half mile, and Karpos rushed through his horses. Melbourne seemed to fall away suddenly. Karpos challenged Favourite, but could not shake her off, and she won a fine race by a head. Bridesmaid a good third. Melbourne broke a blood-vessel. Time—1 min. 48 secs.

SECOND RACE—"The Derby Stakes," of Rs. 1,200 from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September, Rs. 160; ditto ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close

IN THE MATTER OF AMEER KHAN.

(Before Mr. Justice PHEAR and Mr. Justice MARKBY.)

(CONCLUDED FROM MONDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

MR. JUSTICE MARKBY.

I HAVE come to the same conclusion as Mr. Justice Phear, and for reasons which are, I believe, similar.

In this case I shall assume, without expressing any opinion whatever upon the point, that the writ of *habeas corpus* might have been issued on the present application; and in the same manner I shall assume that the learned judge having declined to issue the writ, an appeal will lie to this Court against his decision.

It is, however, as I understand, not contested by the learned counsel for the appellant that we ought not to issue the writ, if we see clearly that the prisoner, on being brought up, must be remanded.

I think it is clear upon the facts stated in these affidavits that the prisoner, if brought up, would, upon the production of the writ, have to be remanded.

The prisoner is in the Alipore jail, in the custody of Dr. Fawcus, under a writ in the form given in section 2 of Regulation III. of 1818, which section, after giving the form of the writ, concludes thus:—"The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any State prisoner in any fortress, jail, or other place within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort William."

Assuming this to be a valid regulation, and to be applicable to the present case, I think the warrant itself is a conclusive authority for the detention of the prisoner, and that we have no power to enquire further into the matter.

It was contended for the appellant against this view of the regulation, that it did not confer any power at all to arrest a prisoner, but only empowered the Governor-General in Council to regulate the place and manner of confinement of prisoners in custody; that the regulation assumes the person to have been already made a prisoner, and that it was necessary therefore to show that, when the warrant issued, the prisoner was lawfully under arrest. I think that this argument is answered by the plain words of the statute. By section 1, the warrant may issue in any case in which the reasons stated in the preamble may seem to require that an individual "*should be placed under personal restraint.*" And the preamble recites that "reasons of State" occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint "individuals," &c. It seems to me clear that these words contemplate the arrest of a person who is still at large.

It was next argued that, at any rate, the regulation contemplated that the warrant should precede the arrest, and that it could not legalise an arrest which was unlawful. No doubt in one sense this is so, and it may be an irregularity in this case that the warrant was not issued prior to the arrest. But whatever effect this irregularity may have upon the legality of the original arrest, or the detention prior to the issuing of the warrant, I do not think it affects the legality of the detention subsequent to the warrant. I base my decision on this point, not on any distinction between a warrant of arrest and a warrant of commitment, but upon the concluding words of section 2 above referred to, which appear to me expressly to make the warrant a sufficient authority for the detention of the prisoner, whether the prisoner was previously in custody or not; and if previously in custody, whether that custody was lawful or not. If it is necessary to confer such extraordinary powers at all, it is essential that the exercise of them should be unquestionable by any person whatsoever. If it were otherwise, there would be great peril to those who exercise these powers, and greater peril still to those who are called upon to obey them; and I think these words were put in expressly to exclude all such objections as that now under consideration.

We then come to the question whether the regulation is applicable.

The first argument was that Ameer Khan is not a person, or, at any rate, is not necessarily a person, to whom the regulation would apply, because it speaks throughout only of State prisoners, by which, it was argued, is meant, not the ordinary subjects of the realm, but political prisoners who had been vanquished in war or captured in some general disturbance.

It appears to me, however, that the terms of the regulation preclude this distinction. It was certainly intended to apply to subjects of the Indian Government, because it is expressly recited that it was intended to protect the British dominions, not only from foreign hostility, but also from internal commotion. And though, no doubt, the regulation does not contemplate that the power here conferred would be exercised in times of tranquillity, it recites expressly that it is desirable to give power to the Governor-General in Council to supersede the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and in the enacting part (section 1) the power of so doing is given in the amplest possible manner, without any restriction as to person or circumstance. Nor in this is there any inconsistency. If it is proper to confer any such power at all, it is obvious that it may be as usefully, perhaps more usefully, exercised to prevent commotion, than to quell it. I think the power of arrest and confinement is given quite generally, and the Governor-General in Council is made the sole judge of the necessity of using it.

But it was contended that this regulation would stil not justify the detention of the prisoner in this case, because it appeared, upon the affidavits, that the prisoner was a resident within the local limits of the original jurisdiction of this court, to whom this regulation could not apply. If, however, any doubt can exist on this point, it is set at rest entirely by section 2 of Act III. of 1858, which expressly provides that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818, relating to the arrest and confinement of prisoners, shall be enforced within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Calcutta.

It remains to consider the last point, which was, that if this extended construction was given to the Regulation of 1818 and the Act of 1858 they were *ultra vires* and void.

I must say that one of the arguments addressed to us on this point appears to me to go to an extreme length. We were asked to ignore the practice of legislation which has prevailed in this country for the last eighty years; to ignore also the recognition of that practice by Parliament, and the Crown, and this Court constantly during that period; to hold that the function of legislation, as exercised in this country down to the time of the passing of the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 85, was a usurpation, and that the acts of the Indian Legislature done in exercise of that function during that time are to a very considerable extent void; and this because, upon the true construction of Statutes passed nearly 100 years ago, no such powers were conferred as the Indian Legislature has professed to exercise, and no usage could confer them. It seems to me that if we were to hold this, it would not fail to be a grievous public calamity, because such a decision would be treated as absurd.

Of course, it is a wholly different thing to question the validity of a particular act of a subordinate legislature, such as that which exists in India; and I pass on to the consideration of those objections which have been addressed to these particular enactments. It seems to me sufficient to consider those which have been addressed to the competency of the Indian Legislature to pass the Act of 1858. If that Act was valid, there can then be no doubt that the provisions of Regulation III. of 1818 are valid and binding also. Now, by the 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 85, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, in the fullest manner possible, "save and except that the said Governor-General in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, or affect any of the provisions of this Act, or any of the provisions of the Acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of His Majesty or the said Company; and any provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in any wise affecting the said Company, or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws and regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the Crown or the authority of Parliament or the constitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said Crown over any part of the said territories."

By section 45 all such laws and regulations are to be of the same force as any Act of Parliament.

It is said that the Act of 1858 was in excess of the power hereby conferred upon the Indian Legislature, (1) because it affects the prerogative of the Crown; and (2) because it affects that part of the unwritten law or constitution whereon allegiance depends.

It has not been pointed out, as far as I have seen, in what way this Act of the Indian Legislature affects the prerogative of the Crown. It is not in any way necessary in this case to consider whether in Act which affects the right of a party to a writ of *habeas corpus* would or would not be valid. I express no opinion that it would not be so; but that is not the point we have to consider. If this Act is void, it must be void, because it affects the liberty of the subject. But I see no ground for supposing that an Act affects the prerogative of the Crown merely because it affects the liberty of the subject. If that were so, then the Indian Legislature would have no power at all to legislate in criminal matters, a position which could not be entertained for a moment. I see no connection whatever between the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the subject. Indeed, it has been generally supposed that these two things were rather opposed to each other, and that this very writ of *habeas corpus* was one of those protections which were won by the people against that executive authority which, under the name of prerogative, resides in the Crown.

The restriction, which is the foundation of the second objection to the validity of the Act, is certainly couched in language to the last degree vague and obscure. Possibly a search into the discussion which preceded the Act might suggest a meaning, but I think that is a dangerous method of interpretation, and I would rather not resort to it. I think this objection is sufficiently answered by what appears to me to be a very clear principle, namely, that the allegiance of a British subject in no way whatever depends on the existence or non-existence of such a power as is conferred on the Governor-General by the Regulation of 1818. I wholly repudiate the doctrine contended for, that the allegiance of a subject to his sovereign can by any possibility be legally affected by the mere withdrawal from the subject of any right, privilege, or immunity whatsoever. I think the notion of reciprocity, expressed in the maxim, *Subjectio trahit protectionem et protectio subjectionem*, upon which this argument depends, is one which is wholly inadmissible in any legal consideration. It appears to me that if we are to admit such a doctrine as this at all, we must admit it, not only with regard to Acts of the Indian Legislature, but also with regard to Acts of the Imperial Parliament. But whatever phrases may be picked up here and there in the text-books, I never heard of an Act of Parliament being seriously questioned in a court of law on this ground.

The somewhat analogous position in the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries has been relied on, namely, when he says that human laws are subordinate to laws natural and divine, and that if human laws transgress these laws, a man is bound to disobey them. But I think this is just one of those mystifications to which that celebrated author has most unfortunately more than once committed himself. If it is intended as a moral precept, it is ill expressed, and wholly barren in results. But if it is intended as a legal maximm, it has, in my opinion, been over and over again shown to be a most mischievous error.

If, therefore, we have any jurisdiction at all, I think it ought undoubtedly to be exercised in affirming Mr. Justice Norman's decision, and dismissing the appeal.

Messrs. Carruthers and Dignam, attorneys for the appellant.

Mr. Chauntrell, Government solicitor.—*Englishman.*

FRIENDS OF MY TRAVEL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 25.)

IV.—THE LOUNGER.

WE may assume the most intimate and familiar of your foreign friends to be the lounger unattached. In the first place, you probably have a good deal in common with him; in the next, you are always meeting him everywhere. Restless as a ghost, he "walks" in regular ghostlike fashion; he has ghostly preferences and haunts the places he chiefly affects. He has the ghostly habit of turning up unexpectedly and vanishing mysteriously, and if he has an aim or purpose in his ceaseless peregrinations it is given to no mortal to know it. Certain it is he drags after him an ever-lengthening chain of *ennui* which he rattles ostentatiously. He is generally bored to death, and he takes an honest pride in it.

You made Saunterer's acquaintance in Marseilles harbour, on the deck of the Messageries boat for Civita Vecchia. He had the air of a regular instigue of the company, and made himself as much at home on board as the clerk who has his summer lodgings at Gravesend on the afternoon steamer from London Bridge. The usually reserved captain unbent to him; M. Jules, the head steward, grinned and saluted. He had found a half-dozen of male friends among the travelling company; exchanged greetings with Lady Kicklebury, and warmly pressed the hands of her daughters, as the ladies descended to betake themselves to their berths before tempting the restless green water. Great are the powers of motion, and they will prevail; and you did not see much more of Saunterer until, pale and placid, he stepped down into the small boat in Civita Vecchia harbour. *Nil admirari* was profoundly impressed upon the almost studied abandonment of each feature and gesture. Was not the whole Continent as familiar to him as Pall Mall? had he not seen a full score of times all that was to be seen, and steeled himself by long habit against surprise? He did not stand head in air reading off the mural inscriptions—"S. P. Q. R. Municipicentia. Pii VII. Pontificis. Maximi." He did not bother about Italian characteristics—blue sky and whitewashed walls, dust heaps and marble portals, Zouaves and priests, and vespers. He was not even greatly tried in temper by the turning out of his very boots at the Custom House in quest of pernicious literature. He had discounted the annoyance beforehand, purged himself of his poisonous English journals, and carried few books or none. The shade of anxiety upon his features was cast there by a natural uneasiness as to his quarters in Rome. He had not written beforehand for the best of reasons, that he had only made up his mind to his Italian voyage after being bored beyond endurance one evening at the Opéra Comique. It chanced to be a Thursday night. It struck him that the Civita Vecchia steamer sailed on a Saturday. His decision was taken. Next morning he had interviewed the people at the packet office, secured his berth, and the evening saw him gliding out of the Gare de Lyon in the southern express. Now he has taken the telegraph office in his way to the Dogana. He and the host of the Angleterre are friends of old standing, and I know that the issue will willingly throw open its doors to so excellent a customer. But then the Angleterre is popular, and it is the height of the Roman season; and even if it can receive him at all he may be consigned to one of those gloomy chambers of which, it must be owned, the Angleterre has not a few. However, as will all right, it would appear. You see him next morning lounging out on the Bocca di Leone as if he had lived there all his life—and indeed he has spent a more than fair proportion of it in the vicinity of the Piazza di Spagna. He is delighted to see you, although your acquaintance has been made so recently and the opportunities of improving it are so slight. But "Friend of my friend!" he says, with Mr. Alfred Jingle; and you had been presented by a common acquaintance. Moreover, he is good-natured, and he likes to play the cicerone and air the special sort of knowledge he has made most progress in. When it does happen upon an ephemeral and episodical object in life, he likes to make the most of it. If he had only been lucky enough to stumble up against a profession, ambition and intelligence might have led him to great things. "Ah! a stranger to Rome, I think you said. Well, I ought to know something of it; and I think I may venture to recommend myself as a tolerable cicerone. If you want to set about doing like the Romans, and have nothing else on hand, I offer myself for the morning." So he takes you charitably in tow, and you devote the morning jointly to busy idleness, eminently characteristic of the man and the place. What strikes you first coming out in your fresh innocence is that the "Romans" Saunterer alluded to are really the Anglo-Saxon colony; unless, indeed, he be one of the rare foreigners who have the "open sesame" to the exclusive local circles; in which case he is sure to let you know it. He ignores antiquity and archæology and art, except in so far as they subordinate themselves to the pleasures of the handful of islanders, who, with insular complacency, vote themselves the monarchs of all that surrounds them. The mouldering arches of the Flavian amphitheatre are a good object for a moonlight party, and the sculpture marvels of the Vatican for one by torchlight. The Transfiguration and the Communion of St. Jerome must be knocked off somehow; but the Leonine City is remote, and the Vatican in its most distant quarter, while the access is bad, the odours are atrocious, and the steps on the staircases very many. Fortunately, there are those darling Swiss Guards, who are pretty nearly worth going all the way for. In short, the genius of Saunterer is not to be gainsayed. Barons and Princes and Cardinals by mothers have been known to talk to him as to a father confessor, and confess with confidentially about the means and habits of eligibles whom he would fondly regard as rivals. Moreover, although change of scene has become necessary to him, it yields him slight pleasure nowadays, even in anticipation. The actual travel is unalloyed discomfort. He catches cold more lightly; he can't sleep through noise, on hard beds, notwithstanding the vicious remonstrances of their permanent tenants; and if he does succeed in spite of failing health in overcoming the resistance of tough viands, black dyspepsia is pretty sure to sit on his chest, and brooding nightmares to ride his slumbers. Altogether, Saunterer begins to surmise, too late, that, with all its beauties and its seductions, the world was made for something else than aimless sauntering, and that a good sharp daily constitutional with a purpose pays better in the end.

SOLICITORS AND THEIR CLIENTS.

THE Master of the Rolls had before him this morning (Nov. 25) a case which by the direction of his Lordship had been adjourned from chambers into court, and in which the question was whether Mr. Michael Abrahams ought to be struck off the roll of solicitors for having accepted £500 from Mr. Suche, of the firm of Suche and Co., as an acknowledgment of the fair manner in which Mr. Abrahams, as the solicitor of the Contract Corporation, had conducted their opposition to his claim for £10,000, in which Mr. Suche succeeded. It appeared that in 1867 Mr. Suche had an interview with Mr. Abrahams as to the prosecution of his claim, when Mr. Abrahams informed him that he was occasionally employed by the contract corporation. Mr. Suche thereupon employed another solicitor to establish his claim, in which action Mr. Abrahams acted as the attorney of the contract corporation. In the winding up of the contract corporation Mr. Abrahams informed the chief clerk of the fact that Mr. Sache had given him the £500, and asked the chief clerk whether it would be proper for him to retain it. The matter was mentioned to the Master of the Rolls, who desired it to be investigated in Court for the purpose of determining whether for the acceptance of the £500 Mr. Abrahams ought to be struck off the rolls. Mr. Abrahams' counsel submitted that as he did not appropriate the £500 to his own use, but entered in his book the particulars under which it was handed to him, and as he himself was the party who was the first to mention the circumstance to the Chief Clerk, this was not a case for striking him off the rolls, and that he ought to be dealt with leniently. His Lordship reserved judgment.

SERVICE OF WRITS ABROAD.

THE case of Durham v. Spence, in the Court of Exchequer to-day (November 25) raised an important question with regard to the service of writs abroad. The defendant, Captain Spence, while at the Cape of Good Hope, wrote a letter to the plaintiff, a lady resident at Calcutta, offering her marriage, and by letter also she accepted the offer, it having been arranged that the marriage should take place in this country. The plaintiff having arrived in England, the defendant followed her, but during the voyage he changed his mind, and when off Plymouth he handed to a pilot, to post in that town, a letter addressed to the lady breaking off the engagement. Subsequently a writ in an action for breach of promise of marriage was served upon him at the Cape of Good Hope, under the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act. Mr. Day now moved to set aside the service of the writ, on the ground that the cause of action did not arise within the jurisdiction of the court. The question turned upon a clause in the Act, which said that where the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the court, or where it was in respect of a breach of contract made within its jurisdiction, the writ might be served abroad. The point had arisen before in each of the courts of Westminster, but they had differed in opinion. Mr. Baron Pigott, following the judgment of the court of Common Pleas, thought the statute meant "by cause of action" not the whole cause, but that which gave rise to the necessity for bringing the action, which in this case was the breach of contract. He was, therefore, of opinion that the writ was rightly served. Barons Martin and Pollock concurred. The Lord Chief Baron differed, but, in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the court, the application was refused.

MR. GEO. CAMPBELL AND THE SCOTTISH COURT OF SESSION.

ABOUT three years ago, on the publication of a pamphlet by one of the Scotch judges exposing abuses in the Court of Session, we took occasion to explain how that court managed to occupy itself throughout the year with a mere handful of causes, and yet be in arrear with its work. The gist of the explanation was that the court sat only half of the year, and during that half did not over-actively occupy itself with the public business. The arrangements of the court have been considerably improved since then and its sessions a little lengthened. It would appear, however, that much still remains to be done to render the state of the court satisfactory. Mr. George Campbell, well known as having done good work in India and for Ireland, has recently been studying the administration of justice in his native country; and on this subject he read a paper the other day before the Scottish Law Amendment Society. In the report of his address we find the following:—

"Being in Edinburgh, he (Mr. Campbell) had devoted a day to the Lord Ordinary Courts, four of which were regularly sitting. His first round commenced at 10.15 A.M., and the result was as follows:—First Lord Ordinary doing nothing; nobody present. Second Lord Ordinary mending a pen; nobody present. The latter Lord Ordinary, being a very zealous and ardent law reformer, seemed to be very uncomfortable in the circumstances, and he (Mr. Campbell) thought he would stay a little and see how matters went on. After a little time a counsel put his head in at the door, and the zealous Lord Ordinary rose to him like a trout at a fly—[laughter]—caught him at once, wished to know what he wanted, and to have his motion out of him, after which the court again relapsed into silence. The third Lord Ordinary was turning over the leaves of his note-book; nobody present. Fourth Lord ordinary hearing a motion. On the second round the first Lord Ordinary was hearing a motion. Second Lord Ordinary doing nothing; nobody present. Third Lord Ordinary doing nothing; nobody present. Fourth Lord Ordinary—a motion just coming to an end, leaving the court with nobody present, and nothing doing. On the third round the first Lord Ordinary had a case before him to settle issues. Second Lord Ordinary—counsel just sent for; also could not be found; another counsel sent for; also could not be found; message came that he was engaged in another case. The law reforming judge was extremely indignant, but could do nothing, and relapsed into silence. Third Lord Ordinary—a motion ed proof in a long railway ca commenced proof in a sh court, [illegible]

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The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including thos of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months [illegible] proof of Death, or earlier, under [illegible]

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP..... £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	...	...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	...	...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore	...	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	...	...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	...	...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Bangalore	...	...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	...	...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	...	...	W. Brandt, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	...	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun	...	...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts		...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	...	...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Dalhousie	...	...	Walter Allard, Esq.
Delhi	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	...	...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	...	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dumraon	...	...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	...	...	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	...	...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	...	...	J. D. Watters, Esq, Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	...	...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	...	...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	...	...	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Moulmein	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer	...	...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	...	...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	...	...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	...	...	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	...	...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	...	...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	...	...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	...	...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	...	...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts		...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	...	...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	...	...	J. A. Whitall, Esq.
Simla	...	...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	...	...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	...	...	United Bank of India.
Ditto	...	...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

December 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDIZE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

Bombay, 9th July, 1870.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,814
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,988
Do. 1865 414,783
Do. 1867 480,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue